

WORLD'S FAIR AT LYONS.

The Exhibition Recently Opened
in France's Finest Park.

Men Who Are Identified with the Plan-
ning and Building of the Beautiful
Structures—A Magnificent
Affair.

In the most beautiful park in all France—Parc de la Tete d'Or—the Lyons world's fair was formally opened April 26. For over a year preparations had been in progress and the exhibition presented all its buildings fully furnished on the opening. The plan, says a writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph, represents a polygonal cupola, covering 50,000 square meters, for a general exhibit of all products, and special pavilions for exhibits of the French colonies, the liberal arts, agriculture, the fine arts and various societies. The exhibition buildings cover 750,000 square meters of the 1,050,000 square meters that form the area of the Parc de la Tete d'Or.

M. J. Claret, a citizen of Lyons and a member of the legion of honor, is the originator of the fair. M. Claret became famous through his work on the locks of the River Surenes. He guaranteed alone the expense of the fair to the sum of 7,000,000 francs. As the work was progressing the city of Lyons expressed its interest by offering its own guarantee to foreign exhibitors, by offering to superintend the control of the fair, by making several appropriations aggregating 1,000,000 francs for exhibits in the departments of health, fine arts, public instruction and assistance, and, finally, by enrolling in its board of patrons of the fair the leading citizens of Lyons. M. J. Claret was made director of the enterprise and responsible to the municipality, and the municipality made itself responsible to all the exhibitors. Applications for space in the exhibition buildings were referred to M. J. Claret, concessionaire general de l'exposition, Palais Saint-Pierre. The last date at which exhibits might be received was made April 1, 1894; the minutest details were settled in July last year.

The beautiful Parc de la Tete d'Or, where the fair grounds are situated, is reached by four lines of street cars from the center of the city in fifteen minutes. All the railway stations—there are six of them—have been placed in direct communication with the park. The main entrance is by the finely sculptured monument erected to the regiments of the Rhone which fought in the Franco-Prussian war by the people of Lyons. Pagny was its sculptor. The building and lawns of the general exhibition are at the right, the colonial exhibition at the left, as one enters. The Palais de l'Algeria, made on the plan and in the style of the Mustapha palace; the Palais de la Tunisie, inspired by the Mosque of Souk-el-Bey, which is at Tunis; the Palais de la Tunisie, inspired by the skillful Annamites; the Palais des Beaux-Arts and the Hall Central de l'Agriculture are on both sides of the general exhibition

building. The polygonal form of the latter facilitates a methodical classification of the exhibits. The visitor follows scientifically, in his way from the center to the periphery of the building, the gradual transformation of raw materials into manufactured goods. The central dome is the reflector of an intensive electric lamp placed at a height of one hundred and fifty feet. Electricians intend that the latest applications of electricity shall be exhibited in every variety. The exhibition is to be closed November 1.

ABSENT-MINDED SENATORS.

John Sherman Often Unable to Call the
Names of His Friends.

There is many a man who has felt himself aggrieved that Senator John Sherman was unable to remember him or to call him by name. It is a faculty, says the Washington Times, the lack of which seriously handicaps a man in public life. Perhaps the great Ohioan might have been president but for the lack of it. But the fact of his forgetting a man's name is no evidence in John Sherman's case of his wanting in esteem for the forgotten one.

In a recent speech he paused confusedly when he wanted to refer to something that had been said by "Mr. —Mr.—my neighbor on my left—the senator from Massachusetts." Senator Aldrich, sitting just behind him, suggested Hoar. Sherman and Hoar have been associated in public life for an indefinite number of years. They are friends and what may be termed intimate acquaintances. The Sherman and the Hoar families are related. Yet the senator from Ohio was made to come out of the absorption in his subject in which he was invested to call the name of Senator Hoar.

It is related as a fact of a wealthy old resident of a western town that he wandered all over the town in a fit of profound abstraction one morning. Some one stopped him to say: "Good morning, Mr. Hayden."

The old fellow looked up excitedly and exclaimed: "That's it! That's it! I've been trying to think of that name all morning, and I couldn't sign a check at the bank."

Forgetfulness of names is not an unusual peculiarity among men, but it is a fatal lack in a man who seeks popularity with the masses of the people.

Electrifying Seeds.

Experiments to determine the influence of electricity upon the growth of plants have shown remarkable results. An apparatus consisting of poles connected by wires for condensing atmospheric electricity over an inclosed area was arranged. The ordinary grain crops grown within the inclosure showed an increase of from twenty-eight to fifty-six per cent. All other crops were increased in proportion. The scientist who conducted the experiments also tried the effect of electrifying seeds before planting and found that when they were subject to the current for only two minutes the rapidity of their growth was nearly doubled.

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